

jury of the people you appeal to are workmen. If the workmen are against us we have no chance."

These declarations were made by the Prime Minister when he was pointing out the impossibility of the Government accepting the miners' demand for a national pooling of profits, which he defined as "nationalization up to the point of meddling and not of managing, which is a worse form of nationalization."

In furtherance of his argument, Mr. Lloyd George said the miners' scheme for a pool in order to equalize wages represented neither private ownership nor nationalization but had the defects of both. He continued:

"Nationalization is an idea and a private enterprise is an idea, but I never heard anybody advancing such a proposition as this except as a sort of makeshift in order to get over a temporary difficulty, and while attempting to get over our temporary difficulties we would be landing the nation, the mine owners and the miners in infinitely worse difficulties than they ever were in before."

"If we had not had nearly seven years' experience of that system it might be argued, but having seen it actually operating, I cannot understand Mr. Hodg's (secretary of the miners' union) recommending it again. He is a nationalist—very well, but let him put his case for nationalization. But that he should recommend this sort of mongrel scheme is a thing I cannot understand a man of his intelligence putting forward."

CREWS OF BRITISH SHIPS TO STRIKE ON RETURN HOME

Unions in Triple Alliance and Have Own Grievances, Say Officials Here.

In case the great general labor strike is called in Great Britain tomorrow, one result will be the speedy suspension of all transatlantic travel in passenger ships flying the British flag, according to officials of the Stewards, Cooks, Bakers and Butchers' Union and the Seamen and Firemen's Union, now in this port. Their spokesman is Bert Hawton, a steward on the Olympic, which arrived from England yesterday.

"The moment the strike is called," said Hawton to an Evening World reporter to-day, "the firemen and seamen and all the kitchen, pantry and stateroom forces will walk ashore from every passenger ship in an English port. The union of stewards, cooks, bakers and butchers and the union of seamen and firemen are affiliated with the Triple Alliance. We are English unions."

"We will not strike on this side of the ocean but as fast as our ships get back to England we will walk ashore and they won't get anybody to take our places. If the strike lasts any length of time we will have the ports of England clogged with liners unable to move in the busiest season of the year."

"While we would strike in sympathy because of our affiliations, we have grievances of our own besides. For instance, the steamship owners have announced a cut in wages of stewards, amounting to 40 per cent. Other cuts in proportion are promised and we cannot afford to stand for them."

Hawton's statements were, in a measure, confirmed by the port stewards of the Cunard and White Star lines, who said they knew the steamship unions were allied with the Triple Alliance in England. The managers of the steamship lines expect a strike.

TANKS, AIRPLANES AND WARSHIPS WILL HELP FIGHT STRIKE

Government of Britain Takes Every Precaution to Prevent Violence in Great Walkout.

LONDON, April 14.—Many workers not connected with the Triple Alliance are discussing the question of joining the strike. Among them are the Railway Clerks' Union and similar organizations which do not belong to the alliance. The electric workers have decided to go out and this would, it is believed, throw the City of London into darkness.

If the strike becomes effective tomorrow night it means that the railroad men, the tramway men, the busmen, the lorry and taxicab drivers and the tube workers will quit work. The consensus is that the Seamen's and Firemen's union, which is balloting on the strike question, will join ultimately.

While the Government is straining every nerve to meet the threatened strike of the Triple Alliance the military is chiefly active. Armored tanks which saw service during the war are being added to the air service.

To meet the danger of violence a special defense force is being formed and in this is included not only the aviation corps but the lesser units of the navy. Torpedo boats and destroyers have been distributed along the coasts and will be used to carry aid to districts where it may be needed.

The defense corps has 460 centres where recruits are accepted. Many ex-officers are included among them and have volunteered, and these are being sent to different districts for duty.

The Slough Motor district, where there are thousands of motors left over from the war, and many of which were confiscated, are again in active use, and the machines are being used for transportation of food and similar supplies.

COTILLO BILLS GO THROUGH AS GERMANY ROUTS LOBBY THAT HAD BLOCKED THEM

Measure to Stop Exploitation of Foreign-Born Passed in Senate.

HOUSE ACTS TO-DAY.

Emergency Message Speeds Bills Based on Expose by Evening World.

By Joseph S. Jordan. (Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, April 14.—Success will to-day crown the efforts of Senator Salvatore A. Cottillo and mark one of the biggest victories ever won in the Legislature when the Assembly passes his bill regulating the money transmission sharks who for years have been robbing thousands and thousands of ignorant aliens, their stealings reaching high into millions of dollars.

Under the whip of an emergency message from the Governor to the Legislature the bill was passed by the Senate late yesterday afternoon, going through the Upper House without a dissenting vote, as it was reported out of the Committee on Banks without amendment. It would have been passed also in the Assembly had not that body adjourned for the day, for the bill was equally potent in both Houses.

The Governor will sign the bill as soon as it reaches him, for he has expressed himself all along in favor of it, and the fact that he sent an emergency message in its favor shows where he stands.

The fight to save the foreign-born residents from the rapacity of their fellow countrymen who, as sub-agents of the big steamship lines and the express companies, gouged them out of the hard-earned savings that they strove to send across the seas to their relatives, suffering from the distress following the war, was started by The Evening World six months ago.

The investigations of this paper developed one of the greatest sensations in the realms of high and low finance, which was second only to the revelations of the dealings of Ponzi, the Boston "get-rich-quick" Wallingford, Poles, Jews, Italians, Slovaks, Armenians—men and women of all foreign climes, were the victims of sub-agent sharks and trick private bankers. Money was received for transmission abroad and never sent out of the country. Other moneys were taken from the ignorant aliens, and the latter were shamelessly cheated through their ignorance of the rates of foreign exchange.

Ponzi was an angel compared to the money transmitting sharks, for he traded on the cupidity of people, while the thieving sub-agents thrived on the desires of their clients to get their money back to their families who were helpless and hungry without food, without rent, and without shelter, in a devastated Europe.

And the sub-agents of the big steamship companies pocketed the money entrusted to them for shipment and counted their profits with the full knowledge that the consignors were happy and that the people they intended to relieve were hungry, and helpless, and without shelter across the seas.

AND THERE'LL BE A LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

To add to Senator Cottillo's victory, he had a resolution passed through the Senate yesterday calling for an investigation into the money transmitting conditions. It appropriates \$5,000 and provides for a committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen, with all legislative powers.

The bill, which will be passed by the Assembly to-day, safeguards foreign-born residents of this country who desire to send money to relatives and friends abroad in the following respects:

No one not duly authorized shall be allowed to transmit money in any way.

Every receipt issued by an agent for a principal shall specify the amount received in American dollars and cents, together with the amount thereof in the money standard of the country to which the money is to be transmitted.

Every agent shall transmit money received to his principal within two days, and the principal shall transmit it within three days thereafter. Money transmitted which is not delivered and which cannot be paid in this country because of the inability of the agent to find a transmitter shall be deposited with the State Comptroller ninety days after receipt, and the principal shall sue to recover it to the State.

Violation of any provisions of the act is made a misdemeanor, and the bill is to take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

NOTE FROM FRANCE ON MANDATE FIRST HUGHES TRIUMPH

U. S. Slowly Winning Its Way in Negotiations With Foreign Governments.

SECRETARY IS PLEASED.

Other Nations Expected to Agree to Plan of Internationalizing Yap Island.

By David Laurence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Copyright, 1921).—The United States is slowly winning its way in negotiations with foreign governments. France has acceded to the American viewpoint on the status of the island of Yap and there are indications that Japan, Great Britain and the other Allies will fall into line and agree to dispose of the controversy by internationalizing the island.

The significance of what is happening, however, does not lie merely in the Yap question itself. Something broader is involved. It is the expressed willingness of France to be the close friend of America in shaping a new foreign policy. Great Britain has on more than one occasion since the war manifested a desire to work hand in hand with America in matters of world politics, and the Harding message to Congress is known to have provoked informal approval among the diplomats generally.

Secretary Hughes is handling the delicate negotiations with splendid tact and perseverance. Although he is not being quoted in the newspapers every day, and is careful about the comments that are authorized for publication, he is giving the Washington correspondents a rare example of frankness in dealing with the press. Mr. Hughes prefaces his remarks usually with the injunction that he is not to be quoted, but he discusses questions with amazing freedom and with a clarity that leaves no room for misunderstanding. The other day he was asked to comment on a note that had been received by the United States Government.

The communication itself was obviously agreeable to our Government, but Mr. Hughes pointed out that he did not want to start a precedent of comment. Cases might arise, he thought, which might not be so favorable and if he failed to comment, his silence would be regarded as significant and perhaps a meaning given to the incident that was unwarranted.

NO TROUBLE WITH PROPAGANDA AGENTS UNDER HUGHES.

There has been a good deal of trouble about press agents and publicity and propaganda. There will be no such trouble under Mr. Hughes. He is the slant to the news of the day that he feels should be given. But his most signal service is in forcing possible grounds for misunderstanding. He can see in a question asked by correspondents further ahead sometimes than the newspaper men themselves.

A case in point was a rumor that the entire State Department was soon to be reorganized. Mr. Hughes admitted that such a plan was contemplated, but the thought flashed through his mind that even such an admission might be the basis for speculation and disturbing stories about personnel. He quickly explained that the supervisory personnel was all that could be desired—that in Under Secretary Fletcher, Assistant Secretaries Deering and Bliss and Director Carr of the Consular Service the department had a splendid group of experts, but that what remained to be done was co-ordinating the work of the bureaus and tying together certain activities that were related to each other but were separated at present.

Mr. Hughes appears to be well satisfied with the progress made in the negotiations thus far with foreign governments. The Department of State has had a difficult job—taking up the threads of a tangled international situation. But President Harding and Mr. Hughes have talked over the whole field of foreign affairs and Mr. Hughes knows the cardinal principles. With the same zeal and enthusiasm which has characterized his handling of his local problems in the past, Mr. Hughes tackles each question in diplomacy with a rapid-

AT 70 CONFESSES BIGAMY; 2 OF HIS WIVES ACCUSE HIM



E. ROSCOE REICH.

It is thoroughness that have already produced a favorable impression throughout the national capital. It is not usual to find early enthusiasm so quickly justified.

The note from France is the first triumph. France admits that the handling out of mandates in the past was rather haphazardly done. The French have gone further in their informal oral expressions than in their note. They have said frankly that they did not think it was becoming of the great powers to take advantage of America's absence from the conferences by giving away territory without the express consent of the United States.

NO REJECTION IN PRINCIPLE STATED IN CIRCULAR NOTE.

There is as yet no acceptance or rejection of the principle stated in the American circular note, namely, that the United States claims a voice in all matters growing out of the war, whether or not the Versailles treaty is ratified. It is unlikely that the Allies will meet that question until they are obliged to do so. They will confine their replies merely to the case in hand—the status of Yap. As for the rights under the treaty, Mr. Harding's message has rendered a controversy on that point for the moment unnecessary, as the new Administration now announces that it wishes to sign those parts of the Versailles treaty which do not entangle America in "inadvisable commitments" concerning the future.

In a nutshell, things in the Department of State are moving along very well—indeed much better than had been expected. And while the words "League of Nations" are taboo, observers are daily finding ground for the suspicion that just as the Versailles Treaty was finally regarded as a failure after careful examination by the Harding Administration as an incapable basis for foreign policy, so will the existing League be found a basis for the new association of nations.

FRANCE BACKS U. S. IN MANDATE VIEW

Note From Briand Held in Washington to Be Acceptance of Principle.

PARIS, April 14.—When the question of mandates came before the Allied Supreme Council again France will attempt to satisfy the demands of the United States. It was declared in the French reply to the American note protesting against the mandate over the island of Yap, in the Pacific, given to Japan.

The French reply was handed to Ambassador Wallace to-day by Premier Briand.

"We wish to declare to Your Excellency that when the question comes before the Supreme Council the delegates of France will approach it with the most lively desire to discover a solution entirely satisfactory to the United States," the note said.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—France's reply to Secretary Hughes's note is interpreted in official circles here as tantamount to acceptance of the principle laid down by the American Government that the United States has surrendered none of its rights in the former German overseas possessions.

DAWES NOMINATED BRIGADIER U. S. R.

Now Heads Committee Investigating Condition of Ex-Servicemen.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who served as a Brigadier General in the American expeditionary force and is the head of a committee investigating Governmental relations to service men, was nominated for the rank of Brigadier General in the Officers' Reserve Corps to-day.

FLOUR LOWEST IN 7 YEARS.

Scarc Below \$8 a Barrel at Minneapolis Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—For the first time in almost seven years, flour sold under \$8 a barrel at the mills here to-day. One large mill reduced its quotation for family patents from \$9.20 to \$7.50.

Not since July, 1914, local millers said, has flour been quoted under \$7 a barrel. Today's market for family patents was \$7.50 and \$8.15 when sold in car lots in ninety-cent pound cotton bags.

Flour selling to-day for \$15 a ton was lower than it has been for about ten years, the grain men said.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza, take a Bromo Seltzer. It's the only one that gives you relief. Get it at the drug store or by mail. Write to the Bromo Seltzer Co., New York, N. Y., for a free booklet.

GRANDFATHER, 70, FACING TWO WIVES, CONFESSES BIGAMY

"No. 2" Comes From Pennsylvania When Letter From "No. 4" Gets in Her Hands.

Confronted by two of the three wives whom the police of the Ralph Avenue Station said he had confessed to have married since his first wife died, E. Roscoe Reich, seventy, who is so feeble that he finds a cane a material aid in walking, threw up his hands, waived examination before Magistrate Short in the Gates Avenue Court to-day, and was held in \$2,500 bail for the Grand Jury on the charge of bigamy.

Asked why he had married his third and fourth wives, he stated, according to the police, that wife No. 2 had accused him of being untruthful and, as he could not stand an accusation, he had sought consolation for his injured feelings in other matrimonial ventures.

Reich claimed the Clarendon Hotel as his residence, but the hotel management said he had spent but three or four nights there at different times. He said he was a bookkeeper, earning \$18 to \$20 a week when he worked.

Here is the amazing story the police said they gathered from statements by wives Nos. 2 and 4 and admissions by Reich: Following the death of his first wife Reich on Nov. 6, 1878, married Ella Shimer. They had three children, two sons now living at No. 167 95th Street, Woodhaven, L. I., and a daughter, married and living at No. 2410 Bynamore Street, Easton, Pa.

Later he married Charles Twait in Baltimore. In 1906 she secured an annulment, wife No. 2 helping her in her action. Thirteen years later, on Aug. 7, 1919, he married Augusta Hollmann, forty-four, of No. 672 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at the home of Rev. Theodore Beck, No. 65 Linden Street, Brooklyn, under the name of Reich.

Reich told wife No. 4 in the winter of 1918 that he was going on a trip. He went to his daughter's home in Easton, Pa., and remained two months. Later he divided his time between the different addresses. About a month ago he informed wife No. 4 that he was going to Easton on business, but he went, instead, to Woodhaven. A letter addressed to him at Easton by wife No. 4 fell into the hands of wife No. 2, and she communicated with the Brooklyn wife.

In court to-day wife No. 2 said that not only had Reich failed to support her for fifteen or twenty years, but he had neglected her and her children. She said she had three children to support \$10 a week for his support. She indignantly refused, she said.

1910 WEDDING GIVES WAY TO ONE OF 1889

Mayer Thought Agreement With First Wife Left Him Free—Second Marriage Annulled.

William Mayer, No. 3668 Third Avenue, had two wives when he entered the Bronx Supreme Court this morning and only one when he left.

No. 2, Mrs. Anna Edwile Mayer, obtained an annulment on the ground that when she married Mayer in 1910 he was still married to No. 1, Mrs. Mary Schwartz Mayer, now living at No. 2948 Third Avenue.

Mayer said he had an agreement with No. 1 by which they were to get their separate ways and not bother each other. It was on the strength of this agreement that he felt free to marry No. 2. He has three children by No. 1.

Both wives were in court and Mayer was identified by No. 1, who said she married him in 1889.

DEFIANT LANDLORDS WARNED BY COURT

If Unsanitary Conditions Are Not Promptly Remedied There Will Be Heavy Fines.

Magistrate Alexander Brown, sitting in the Municipal Term Court, to-day said that henceforth landlords who persist in disregarding the orders of the Housing Department or the Department of Health to make their buildings sanitary need not expect suspended sentences from him.

"Many of these landlords," he said, "are quick to increase the rent of their tenants, but are slow to remove violations of sanitary conditions. In a large number of instances they pay no heed to the orders of the departments until they receive summonses to court. Meanwhile, months may have elapsed and the tenants had to suffer the dangers of filth, roach infestation, bad plumbing and other unsanitary conditions for all that time."

"I am going to give that type of landlord a heavy fine, and those who show repeated violations of the department orders will go to jail."

APARTMENT PHONES RAISED.

Charges Increased by Managers, Who Blame Telephone Company.

Talks over apartment house telephones cost more under a ruling by many apartment house managers made yesterday.

George R. Read & Co., one of the biggest renting firms, has warned tenants: "On account of the increase by the New York Telephone Company on telephone rates and all equipment charges for all local messages on and after April 15, we will be 10 cents per message."

Many other firms raising high class apartments have raised rates 10 or 15 cents a message.

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE 50 P. C. TAX ON GERMAN IMPORTS

Berlin Hears Neutral Power Will Ask Harding to Bring About New Parley.

PARIS, April 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the bill providing for a 50 per cent. tax on German imports as a penalty on Germany because of non-fulfillment of her reparations obligations. The vote was 383 to 73.

Minister of Finance Doumer declared the Allies were obliged to use such a penalty because they were confronted by bad faith on the part of Germany. He added that the passage of the bill would emphasize the entire agreement between the Allies, for the maintenance of which, he said, the Government asked the aid of Parliament.

Germany's obligation to the Allies will be fixed at between 130,000,000,000 (about \$31,000,000,000) and 150,000,000,000 gold marks (about \$32,000,000,000) by the Allied Reparation Commission, says the Echo de Paris. The newspaper adds the exact figure will depend upon the solution of certain questions still being considered.

In case Germany resists settlement, the newspaper declares, it is accepted by the Allies that France will recall two classes of recruits to the colors, and proceed to occupy the Ruhr Basin. This district includes the most important coal mines and industrial plants in Western Germany.

BERLIN, April 14.—Germany says to-day it understands the German Government probably will make use of an intermediary through whom it will submit new proposals to the Allies concerning reparations.

The newspaper adds that a neutral power has offered to attempt to induce President Harding to intervene with the view to bringing about renewed negotiations between the Entente and Germany.

The Treaty of Versailles provides that the findings of the Reparation Commission as to amount due shall be communicated to the German Government on or before May 1 of this year.

The Supreme Council in January fixed the amount at 225,000,000 gold marks (about \$56,000,000,000), with an additional 12 1-2 per cent. on German exports for a period of forty-two years. At the London meeting March 3 Germany presented a counter-offer of approximately \$10,000,000,000 gold marks (about \$7,500,000,000). This was rejected by the Allies, and the occupation of Rhine cities followed.

NOT A HUG OR KISS FROM MRS. STOKES, SCHROTER SWEARS

(Continued from First Page.)

Schroter, in beginning his direct testimony, said that his mining engineering work took him a good deal about the world, to Mexico and South America, to Russia and England. He is a big, robust type of man, forty-nine years old, with iron gray hair and smooth-shaven face. He sat easily in the witness chair, leaning forward with his lean fingers joined or cupping his chin in his hand. Mr. Littleton examined him.

Q. How long have you known Mrs. Stokes? A. Since she was a girl in short dresses. I know her stepfather very well.

Q. When did you meet her first to talk to after her girlhood? A. In 1910 at the Ansonia Hotel.

Q. It has been testified by one Maebly that in 1911 you went to Mrs. Stokes's home in Long Branch; that she met you and threw her arms about you and kissed you. Is that true? A. It is not.

Q. Where you over at the Stokes place in Long Branch? A. Yes, twice. The first time I went there with Mr. Stokes and I friends, Dr. and Mrs. Hendricks, in my own car. That was in June, 1911.

Q. How long did you remain? A. Until the following afternoon.

Q. When did you go again? A. In August, 1911. The same party was in the car—Mr. Stokes and Dr. and Mrs. Hendricks.

Q. How long did you remain? A. The following day, Sunday, and Mr. Stokes and the Doctor and his wife came back with me.

On the first visit, the witness said, there were other guests in the Stokes house and a tutor.

Q. Did you ever make any other trips to the Stokes home or ever go there alone? A. No, never.

DENIES NIGHT VISIT TO PALAIS ROYAL.

A witness, Kubick, has testified to taking you in 1917 from No. 111 Broadway to a Mrs. Kearney's apartment at No. 105 West 73d Street and there picked up Mrs. Stokes, the party afterward being taken to

10-YEAR-OLD BOY SENT ON ERRAND, MISSING 5 DAYS



RAYMOND MALONY

Raymond Malony Sought by Parents—Born Here, but Has Irish Accent.

Relatives and detectives of the Missing Persons Bureau are searching for ten-year-old Raymond Malony, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Malony of No. 240 West 48th Street, who was sent on an errand to St. Malachi's Church, just around the corner, last Saturday morning and has not been seen since.

Raymond was wearing a dark mixture Norfolk coat, navy blue trousers, black shoes and stockings and a gray tweed cap. He is 4 feet tall, weighs about 65 pounds, has light brown hair, brown eyes, which are almond-shaped; a fair, babyish complexion, and when he smiles an overlapping tooth is visible in his upper jaw. He speaks with a slight Irish brogue, for, although born in this country, he has spent most of his life in Ireland.

Castles-by-the-Sea at Long Beach, returning to this city and then going to the Palais Royal where you remained till 2 o'clock in the morning. Did you ever make such a trip? A. I never did.

Mr. Littleton then read from the testimony of an employee of Stokes at Long Branch, which said that he had seen Mrs. Stokes and Schroter embrace and kiss each other on the stairway of the Stokes house. This incident the witness emphatically denied.

Q. Where were you in 1917 at the time it has been testified you went to Castles-by-the-Sea and the Palais Royal? A. I think I was in Mexico.

In answer to a series of questions, Schroter denied absolutely that he had ever had any sort of improper relations with Mrs. Stokes.

Q. Did you ever know Mrs. Stokes by the nickname "Carrots"? A. Yes. Her friends in Denver generally called her by that name.

The witness denied that he had called her daily by telephone in 1911 and never called her up at Long Branch, as the witness had testified.

Mr. Smyth on cross-examination asked Schroter about his acquaintance with Mrs. Stokes in Denver. The witness said he had seen her playing with other children. He saw her again in 1907 or 1908, in Denver, he said, when he was standing in front of the Palais Hotel and saw her pass with Mrs. Hendricks. He asked Dr. Hendricks at that time who was the red-headed girl with Mrs. Hendricks, and was told it was Helen Elwood.

NEVER HAD AN AWAKENING INTEREST.

Mr. Smyth went upon the impression Mrs. Stokes had made on the witness in 1908, and asked whether there was no "an awakening of interest in 1910 in the pretty Miss Elwood." Schroter denied any such awakening.

Q. You're immune, then? A. Oh, I might fall.

Mr. Smyth—As it wouldn't be proper, I'll not ask if you did fall.

Q. Describe her as she appeared at this 1910 dinner party. A. She was a very charming, pretty woman.

Q. When did you next see her? A. A few days or a week later, perhaps, on a motor trip to Long Island. We went out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and got home about dusk. The car was always crowded with people when I took Miss Elwood out. My sister or my niece, or Dr. and Mrs. Hendricks were always in the party.

Schroter said that in the fall of 1910 he never took Mrs. Stokes (Miss Elwood) out on more than four or five trips. The only objective was a pleasant automobile ride, he explained.

Schroter's testimony was evidently of amused interest to Mrs. Stokes, who frequently smiled at his answers and then made some comment in the ear of Mr. Littleton.

Q. Why is it you are so careful to say that you always saw Mrs. Stokes in the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Hendricks? A. Because that's the fact.

Q. You never saw her in your life alone? A. Yes, I took her to dine at

MANY BILLS PASS LEGISLATURE, ARE SENT TO GOVERNOR

Literacy Test for New Voters to Be Submitted at Next Election.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Meyer bill, designed to provide for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to the port authority established by the agreement between New York and New Jersey, was passed by the Assembly to-day. The measure, carrying an appropriation of \$100,000, now goes to the Governor.

Conversion of the Eastern New York Reformatory at Nanapanoch into a State institution for mental defectives is proposed in the Walton bill, passed by the Assembly to-day. It now goes to the Governor.

Women sentenced to be electrocuted are to be imprisoned in the State Prison for Women at Auburn until the date of their execution under the Simpson Bill, which was passed by the Assembly to-day. The bill goes to the Governor.

The Luck Bill, authorizing the Education Boards or trustees of city and school districts to establish courses of instruction in connection with factories or other places of illiterate and non-English speaking persons more than sixteen years old was sent to the Governor to-day when the Assembly concurred with the Senate in